





that the Assoc  
his situation t



**LATEST FROM ENGLAND.**  
By the Locells, London papers have been received at New-York to May 11th, and Liverpool to the 15th. The British have been completely victorious in three battles near Raigoon, in Burnah.—The affairs of Greece look prosperous. In the battle near Modon the Egyptians are stated to have lost 4000 men.

---

**MARRIAGES.**  
In this city, Jacob Crowninshield, Esq. of the United States Navy, to Miss Harriet Wallish, daughter of Moses W. Esq. of No. 54 Edwards Street; to Miss Catherine Goodrich; Mr. Charles Bignall, of Roxbury to Miss Catherine P. Haskell; Mr. Josiah M. Child to Miss Nancy Jennings.  
In Charleston, S. C. Horace Alexander, of this city to Miss Sybil Hays—In Newburyport, Mr. Daniel Brewster to Miss Sarah Scott—Mr. John Hays

of Kensington, to Miss Elizabeth F. Noyes Rev. W. W. Withington, of Ashfield, to Miss Mary Stacy Fortingham.—In Nauveta, Mr. Tristram M. Coffin to Miss Mary F. Mooers, daughter of Mr. William M. Coffin. Mr. William Barney, jr. to Miss Mary Sprague.—Northampton, Mr. Edward Hipp to Miss Mary Wright; Mr. Anne Elizabeth Bull to Mr. William Wright.—In Portsmouth, James Pickett, of Boston, to Miss Sarah Green.—In Medford, Mr. John Alu to Miss Sally Chickering; Mr. Silas Boyden, jr. to Miss Caroline Harding.—In Chelmsford, Capt. Dan Pulisier, jun. of Salem, to Miss Mary C. Fletcher.

**DEATHS.**

In Boston, Mrs. Asaiah Smith, of Shrewsbury, Mass. aged 65; Mr. Joshua Conyers, suicide by jumping out of the window of his residence, Very Rev. Dr. John Dilljwall, 31; Benjamin Wisner Welch, young son of Mr. Francis W. 21 mo.; Mrs. Sarah Smith, wife of Mr. Calvin S. 48; Mr. Solomon Adams, Norwich, Conn. 78.—Miss Sally Bradford, 58, formerly of Providence, R. I.—Miss Mary R. Trevett, 19, daughter of the late Capt. Russell T.

Hiram Courn, 50. His death was occasioned by  
fall through the scuttle of a ship. Broad street,  
Boston. Adm. Joseph J. May, Jr. Mr. I.  
Thomas, Mrs. Thankful Andrews, 50; of  
Phineas, only son of Phineas Parker, Esq. 3 y.  
at mo.; Ann Eliza, eldest daughter of Col. Daniel Bur-  
ton. In Cambridge, Mrs. Mary Jackson Patten, wife  
of Dr. Usher P. of Providence, and eldest daughter  
Rev. Dr. Holmes, 23.—In Dorchester, Mr. El-  
liot Turner, 58.—In Groton, May 30th Mrs. Cath-  
erine Shattuck, wife of Mr. Daniel S. 31. Mr. Fred-  
erick Augustus Richardson, son of the late Mr. Alpheus  
Richardson, 19. In New Bedford, Mrs. Mary Green, 47.  
son of Capt. John G.—In Northampton, widow A.  
Strong, relict of Mr. John S. 75.—In West-  
bury, Mrs. Amasa Strong, 76.—In Gloucester, Edward  
Lyson son of Mr. Edward H. Pearce, 2 years.—In  
Weymouth, Mr. Rufus Minot, 25, formerly of Boston.  
Plymouth, widow Benjamin Warren, 85.—In N-  
buryport, widow Mercy Perkins, 83; on Sunday,  
David Cooper, 80.—In Marshfield, Mary Brad-  
ford wife of Mr. Andrew B. in the 79th year of her  
age. In Freetown, S. Mr. Wm. F. Boynton.—In  
16 Adams, Mr. Willis Patten, 55.—In Gloucester, widow Lois  
formerly of Framingham, Mass. 87.

had repudiated a fortnight since with the hope of a change of air might be the means of restraining the fever, Miss Lucy Hyde, only daughter of Rev. A. Hyde, of Lee, 20. It was but last August, a brother died of the same disease, and in October, 1848, a sister!

In Hartford, Conn. John Mosely, an aged colored man, well known for his industry, prudence and piety. Having no relatives, he devoted his property to charitable objects; and by his will he gave to the Hartford Female Beneficent Society, \$100; to the American Colonization Society, \$200; to the Connecticut Bible Society, \$100; to the American Education Society, \$100; and after other legacies, the residue of his estate to the Domestic Missionary Society of

In Walpole, N. H. Mrs. Desire Campbell, wife of James Campbell, Esq. 68. Her death appeared to result from a distressing wound she received two days before from the horn of an enraged cow. She died at what a sum equal to the expense of a mourning her grave, might be given to the Am. Bible Soc.

Died at his residence on Staten Island N. Y. D. D. TOMPKINS, Esq. late Vice-President of the U. S.

At New-York, on Monday morning, the Rev. SUMMERFIELD, aged 27.

Deaths in this city last week, 29; viz.—Intense, 2—Lung Fever, 2—Dropsy, 3—Typhus 1—2—Measles, 3—Group, 2—Apoplexy, 3—Scorbutic—Mortification, 1—Teething, 1—Inflammation of Diaphragm, —Fits, 1—Debility, 1—Sulphur, 1—Cancer, 5.

In New-York week before last, 89;—Consumption 16—Fever, 16—In Philadelphia, 62;—(Canton 11—Fever, 4.

**MRS. TAYLOR'S NEW WORK.**  
JUST published, and for sale by CROCKBURN, No. 50 Corahill, the **ITINERARY** of a Traveller in the Wilderness; addressed to those who are performing the same journey. By Mrs. G. L. Ongar, Author of "Maternal Science."

**MORNING THOUGHTS**, in Prose and Verse, by J. W. CUNNINGHAM. On single verses in the successive chapters in the Gospel of Matthew. By J. W. CUNNINGHAM. Vicar of Harrow, &c. &c.

**ESSAYS on the Distinguishing Traits of the Christian Character.** By GARDINER SPIEGE, D.D. New edition.

☞ Subscribers to the **STEREOTYPE EDITION of SCOTT'S FAMILY BIBLE** are informed, that Plates are now all cast, and an edition will be complete and ready for delivery early in August; at which time they are requested to send for their volume. Price \$21 boards, and \$24 bound, and \$30 in calf. Liberal discount will be allowed to those persons who take 6 or more sets. June 1840.

**NOTICE.**

NEW-YORK, who are desirous of patronizing as the joint Editor of the NEW-YORK REVIEW Athenæum Magazine, will please to send names to R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, Cornhill Boston.

Those who are disposed to use their influence in procuring subscribers will be furnished with insertion papers at the same place.—No. 1 just received June 17.

JUST published, and for sale by LINCOLN & FOSTER, 55 NASSAU ST. N. Y.

and  
in our  
address  
Rev.  
American  
next,  
and  
necessi-  
social-  
recom-  
S.S.,  
appoint-  
office is  
and said  
of Park  
up (the  
and the  
lival in  
some  
religious  
General  
Suffolk  
sification



## POETRY.

For the Recorder & Telegraph.  
To

I.  
Farewell to thee, Lady, farewell!  
My heart is subdued, and we sever!  
My feelings are crushed, and the spell  
Which bound me, is broken forever!  
The days of my hope may have ceased,  
Yet he who was bowed to by many,  
In his own estimation at least,  
Can never stand second to any.

II.  
Far, far in the blue upper sky,  
The Eagle soars tamely and proud;  
And travels all lonely on high,  
O'er the regions of tempest and cloud!  
The Hawk and the Vulture may rise,  
With their harsh notes of discord and woe,  
But he leaves them behind as he flies,  
And they sink to their quarry below!

III.  
He may stoop for a moment to earth,  
Where the throngs of the valley reside,  
And sort with the humble of birth,  
In his sternness of spirit and pride;  
But the throngs of the valley retire,  
And recent hasten away  
From his wild eye's unflinching glare—  
From his proud spirit's haughty display!

IV.  
He may choose, in his gentler mood;  
A companion from sweet-ones that sing,  
And, darting away from the wood,  
Bear her up on his sweeping wing;  
But she shares not his awful delight,  
She cannot enjoy his lone fate,  
But descends from his terrible height,  
To seek for a lowlier mate.

V.  
O! thus is my spirit alone,  
In ethereal regions of thought!  
The enjoyments I had to have known,  
Have shrunk and have withered to nought!  
Thus, thus have they fled my embrace,  
Whom I all too ardently cherished!  
My joys have not left e'en a trace,  
And my hopes—nay, my wishes have perished.

VI.  
Yon Holyoke, whose proud, towering height,  
The blue waves of ether sweep by,  
Stands lone and majestic in might,  
And seems to contend with the sky—  
'Tis through'd by the thousands of men,  
Who gaze from its summit with pride;  
But they leave it all lonely again,  
And far 'neath its grandeur reside!

VII.  
O! thus is my spirit alone,  
In awful abstraction of thought,  
And all the bright visions are flown,  
Which hope to my warm bosom brought!  
Thus, thus have they flitted away,  
Who were round me in sympathy's show;  
Their smiles were designed to betray—  
They came but to leave me in woe!

VIII.  
Can the Eagle come down from his cloud;  
And dwell with the doves below?  
Can he sort with the ignoble crowd,  
And the bright fields of ether forego?  
Can Holyoke, stupendous and bleak,  
To the fat lazy valley repair?  
Can its awful and menacing peak  
Forsake its proud place in the air?

IX.  
No more can my spirit descend,  
To noise with the rabble of earth—  
No more my affections can blend  
With their dull tide of madness and mirth.  
The tinsel'd deceptions of life,  
The pagan which mortals adore,  
The mediæval systems of strife,  
They have cheated—but cheat me no more!

X.  
Farewell to thee, Lady, farewell!  
My heart is not slave to thee now!  
With pride and contempt it shall swell,  
Where once it in weakness could bow!  
There are others whose lips are as sweet,  
Whose eyes are as bright and as kind,  
Whose bosoms more constant will beat,  
With feelings as warm and refined!

XI.  
There are others of lowlier view,  
With souls less ambitious to soar;  
With spirits less haughty and true,  
Whom thou, in thy turn, may'st adore—  
Yes, thou may'st yet find in thy breast,  
A flame which thou should'st deprecate;  
And sigh to be low'd and care'd for  
By a being too humble to hate!

XII.  
Farewell to thee, Lady, farewell!  
As the surge of the storm-swollen sea  
Throws the wreck from its billowing swell,  
E'en so I now cast thee from me—  
As the weed from the rude surf is borne,  
And thrown on the lone beach to rot;  
So thou from my bosom art torn,  
To be pitied awhile and forgot.

XIII.  
Oh! go to thy solitude—go!  
And mantle in darkness thine eye;  
And weep in thy desolate woe,  
Till thy lachrymal fountains are dry!  
Then, then a fierce spirit may rise,  
Like the death-breathing breeze of the east;  
Till thy every enjoyment dies,  
And thy every hope shall have ceased!

XIV.  
A fire may spring up in thy brain,  
And an agony torture thy heart;  
Till nothing of life shall remain,  
But a dull and overpowering smart!  
Farewell to thee, Lady, farewell!  
The scene of my folly is o'er;  
I have lov'd thee—but why should I tell—  
'Tis past—I will love thee no more!

XV.  
Every trace of my weakness and love,  
In shame I will laugh forever;  
And blush, that such weakness could move  
My heart, which shall sigh for thee never!  
'Tis done!—the decision is cast—  
No more on the theme will I dwell—  
Oblivious contempt to the past!  
Farewell to thee, Lady!—Farewell!

## MISCELLANY.

For the Recorder & Telegraph.  
FOURTH OF JULY.—AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

I have noticed with great satisfaction, that, for two or three years past, the orators of this day, in several places, have introduced the subject of slavery and African Colonization. This practice may be continued, and more generally adopted, I take the liberty to mention some considerations which appear to me to show its propriety.

The injustice of the principle, that one man may hold another in bondage, and dispose of him as his own property, is, I believe, in this part of the country universally acknowledged. From personal acquaintance with some of the slave owners of the south, I am warranted in saying, that a considerable part of them (I will not pretend to say how great) acknowledge and feel the injustice of slavery as much as we do. But when they have made this acknowledgment, if asked why they retain their negroes in bondage, they inquire, "What shall we do with them?" Now this question might perhaps be readily answered by one who considered only the injustice of slavery, without knowing or regarding the circumstances of the owner, and the character of the slave. But when it is recollected that in many, if not all of the slave-holding States, the laws forbid the emancipation of negroes within the State—that most of the slaves are too idle and improvident, when left to themselves, to provide for their own wants—that those who have come from the Southern to the Northern States, have generally become nuisances to society—and that the Society for colonizing her negroes in Africa, has not the means of sending but a small part of those who might be found ready to go—with other difficulties no less formidable—when these considerations are recollected and allowed their due importance, it is no easy thing to tell a planter what he ought to do with his negroes. It is suitable, then, that while our Northern people cherish their just abomination of slavery, they should be made acquainted with the difficulties in the way of emancipation; and should consider, that even Christian benevolence would in many cases induce a planter to retain his servants under his own care, when we might think he was influenced only by avarice or his love of ease.

If just views were entertained here respecting the real condition of the great mass of negroes in the Southern States, I am fully persuaded that while much of the censures, now freely and indiscriminately cast upon the slave owners, would be spared, a still stronger feeling of pity would be excited for the slaves, on account of their intellectual and moral degradation. It is not because they are urged and driven to severe labor, or because they are destitute of necessary food, comfortable clothing, and other things needful for their animal wants, that they claim our commiseration and efforts for their relief; but it is because their minds are never developed, not even by the calculation and care which their own existence would require, if they were left to provide for themselves. Of course, their intellectual existence is in a great degree lost. Their moral nature also is warped by their circumstances, & a sense of the difference between right and wrong in a great measure obliterated. When a benevolent man, who has not been accustomed to see his fellow beings in the condition of slaves, becomes acquainted with this class of people, and learns their modes of life, his pity is chiefly moved by beholding the degradation and ruin to which the human character is brought in their unfortunate circumstances.

I might mention many more particulars concerning which the prevailing opinions in New England are, as I conceive, incorrect.

But as it is my object only, to suggest some considerations which make it both suitable and necessary that the whole subject be brought more fully before the public, I will desist at least for the present.

No more fit occasion or effectual method occurs to me, for correcting mistakes and conveying authentic information respecting either the present condition of the slaves, or the expediency of colonizing them in Africa, than the orations and sermons delivered on this interesting Anniversary.

B. L.

FROM THE CREEK NATION.  
Copy of a Letter to the Editor of the Southern Intelligencer, dated Withington Station, May 10, 1825.

The late treaty concluded between some of the Creeks and the Commissioners of the United States, is viewed by the Indians in general as a treacherous and inhuman transaction; as it was not done with the consent of the Nation. It was signed by Gen. McIntosh, who at that time was one of the three principal chiefs, a few inferior chiefs out of the upward of 300 of a similar grade, some disabused chiefs, and several persons who had not arrived at years of discretion. The rest of the chiefs and head men refused to sign, and this they did upon principle, feeling themselves bound by their own laws, which positively forbid any person, on pain of death, not only to sell their land, but even to propose it. Acting under the influence of their own law, and firmly persuaded that to remain in their present possessions would conduce more to their own happiness, the happiness of their wives and children, and to that of the nation in general, they in the most deliberate manner, rejected the proposals of the Commissioners when they met at Fort Mitchell. At that time they suspected McIntosh, but as nothing was clearly proved against him, he was suffered to go unmolested.

Imagining themselves out of danger, they called a council to be held at Tuckebachee; and as many of them were on their way, they were suddenly stopped and ordered to meet the Commissioners at Indian Springs. This place being a considerable distance out of the nation, and the time of meeting near at hand, they were compelled to give up their own meeting, and proceed in haste to the place appointed; which they reached by forced marches but a few hours before the time. Here they found McIntosh, determined on acession in opposition to the benevolence and justice of the United States, and altogether ignorant of his manner of doing business, felt persuaded that the treaty would not be ratified, because they knew it was not done with the consent of the nation; and if not ratified, they knew it could not stand.

Between the time of the signing of this Treaty and its ratification, the Indians were calm, yet anxious and determined. They were persuaded that McIntosh could not be trusted, and therefore determined to displace him, and did so; concluding he would then be unable longer to distress the Nation. And it is probable, if the Treaty had not been confirmed, that they would have satisfied them. But so soon as they were officially informed of its ratification, they gave themselves up to despondency, despair and revenge, and before they left the place where they received the information, I understand they concerted their plan for the destruction of those they considered as enemies and traitors. This plan they put in execution on the part of the offenders a few days ago.

The Indians, from several towns, collected together, and, as their manner is, proceeded secretly till they arrived near to the General's residence; where they lay in ambush until what they deemed a suitable opportunity. About day break the next morning they set fire to the house where the General was; then the Chief, who was appointed to carry the plan into execution, called out to the white men, the women and children to come out, as they did not intend to injure any but McIntosh and such as were engaged in the wretched treaty. As soon as all others were out, they commenced firing on the house, and continued firing, as if they were in actual engagement, for some time. McIntosh was seen all the time passing from one room to another; having fire arms with him, he occasionally discharged them, either in his own defence or to collect his adherents. At length a ball struck him; then one of the chiefs rushed in, seized him by the arm, and brought him out; then inquired of him in a feeling manner why he brought such distress upon the Nation, why he wanted to ruin the women and children. He asked him further, if he did not, after the sale of the land, call up several chiefs and tell them that he sold it because they were in debt to the United States, and could not pay, but

that they were out of debt now, and that if any one should sell any more land that he must die. He then told him he made that law, and that he broke it, and that he was now come with his men to satisfy that law. This was said, no doubt to elicit a declaration, intimating his sense of the wrong he had done and his acquiescence to the punishment he was about to suffer; but he said not a word. In sullen silence he received the admonition of his country and the deadly wound. If any unfair means were used to induce this rich, but ignorant man, to commit the act which cost him his life, let the consciences of the men who acted in the affair say, to what race or company of individuals they belong—let them trace the consequences of their conduct—let them see women made widows, children, orphans, and a community made miserable by their means—Let them say what reparation they can make to men, and what account they will give to those poor creatures when they shall meet them at the tribunal of an avenging God.

The effects of this treaty will not only be seen and felt by those families which have already been made to feel the bitterness of ruin and death, but it is seen in the countenances of almost the whole nation. Those faces, which were beginning to wear a smile in the anticipation of their posterity being numbered with the civilized inhabitants of the earth, are now covered with gloom, expressive only of those more gloomy feelings which prey upon misery and ruin. They are really afflicted. They cannot be persuaded that they have been treated justly, and who can wonder at it. But in the midst of all the agitation of their feelings, I do not believe they have ever manifested any hostility to white men. I expect the affair referred to in the Cahawba paper (and copied into the Intelligencer) took place at one of the bridges where a white man refused to pay his toll, till he was compelled to do so. From present appearances it is difficult to say where this affair will end. The Indians say they are determined not to give up their country unless they are driven from it by the United States. But as they are sensible of their weakness, I do not believe they ever think of meeting the whites in arms. Should these poor creatures be compelled to go, under the influence of their present determination, what a spectacle will it present! who could endure the sight to see a whole nation driven from their country and their lands, to a land they know nothing of, or worse than nothing about—remarking, as they go, against individuals whose religion is founded on love and mercy.

It will be more than can reasonably be expected, if the exertions that are now making to civilize and evangelize these poor creatures, are not seriously affected by what has taken place. Already the Indians begin to declaim against education, because those persons (or some of them) who sold their land made some pretensions to it. Some, in their gloomy moments, took their children from the school, giving no other reason than that their land was gone, and that instruction would do them no good. We have, however, some reason to hope they will shortly return. If our dependence was upon man as such a time as this, our hopes would almost fail us; but it is not; it is upon Him who governs the universe, and must do right. The dispensation to us seems dark, and we are compelled to look up unto Him who bringeth light out of darkness. We need your prayers at all times, and those of the friends of the Redeemer, but especially at such a time as this. Pray for us that our way may be plain before us, and that we may prosper in the way. Wishing you every blessing, I remain yours in the best of bonds,

L. COMPERE.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.  
The statistical table of the Presbyterian Church, prepared by order of the General Assembly, enrolls 13 synods—82 presbyteries—1021 ministers—173 licentiates—193 candidates—693 vacant congregations—946 congregations supplied—1639 congregations—8066 communicants added last year, and by 761 congregations which have reported—103,541 communicants reported from 932 congregations.

BAPTISTS, (during the last year we suppose) 1709 adults in 439 congregations—9730 infants in 818 congregations.

The Board of Missions, which is the organ of this body to the destitute regions of our church and country, has been doing much the last year for our Frontier Territory and Western Settlements. It has employed 52 Missionaries in different States. In New-York eight; in New-Jersey one; in Pennsylvania fourteen; on the Peninsula two; in Virginia one; in Ohio five; in Kentucky one; in Indiana four; in Illinois three; in Michigan Territory one; in Missouri four; in Mississippi and Louisiana one; in Alabama three; in West Florida one; in East Florida one; in South Carolina one; in North-Carolina one.

HUME AND VOLTAIRE.  
We are presented with two examples of philosophical composure in death on the side of infidelity. A more appropriate instance than Hume, could not have been found. And yet, it is certain that he "went off the stage like a brave man!" So says Dr. Adam Smith, his friend and panegyrist. But how could he display his bravery, since if sincere in the avowal of his opinions he had nothing to fear after death! Surely it requires no great degree of courage to endure the mere physical pain of dying. It is the apprehension of what is future, that renders death so terrible. Let any one peruse Dr. Smith's letter to Mr. Strahan, containing some account of the behaviour of Mr. Hume during his last illness, with Bishop Horne's remarks upon it, and we will readily commit him to the decision of the question whether Hume "went off the stage like a brave man!" We question the fact for two reasons; 1. All witnesses of his "behaviour," but his companions in infidelity, seem to have been carefully excluded from him, and these would not report any thing to the disadvantage of their system. 2. From their testimony as given to us, we are compelled to conclude, that great efforts were requisite both on their part, and on his own, to keep up his spirits, and "divert" him from all gloomy reflections.

When Lord Byron said that "Voltaire's last moments do not seem to have been clouded by any want of what was to come," he either betrayed his own want of information, or calculated largely on the ignorance of Shelley and Medwin, and whoever else happened to be present. What! he who in the beginning of his last illness sent for the priest of that religion which he had sworn to crush; who signed a recantation of his infidelity; who said to D'Alembert, Diderot and others, "Retire! It is you that have brought me to my present state! Begone!" who complained that he was abandoned by God and man; whose physician testified "that the furies of Orestes could give but a faint idea of those of Voltaire," and whose reply to his physician, on avowing his inability to save his life was, "Then I shall go to HELL, and you will go with me!"

Erung, & Lit. Mag.

Wretched! most wretched!—On Saturday, the 14th of May, Jacob March, jun. was killed at Mocksville, in this county, by being thrown from his horse, while running a quarter race! The peculiarities attending this fatal casualty, as related to us by a number of eye-witnesses, are most revolting to the moral feelings of a Christian people, and speak with the force of thunder, in reprobation of the dangerous and demoralizing practice of petty horse-racing. There was considerable of a gathering at Mocksville on the day the casualty happened. As usual on such occasions, pretty free use was made of spirituous liquors; and under their influence, a horse-race was agreed upon, and a number of bets made. Young March rode his own horse, (or a horse he had in keeping,) and his brother rode the ground. The deceased, however, soon jumped up, not being injured, and, inspired with double valor by the exhilarating effects of the "tea" he had previously taken, ejaculated, with an imprecation, that he would win the race, or never ride another! Infatuated man! there was a prophetic truth in his exclamation, of which he took but little heed: It was soon determined that the race should be run again—March's horse again "flew the track,"

and dashed his rider against a tree with such violence as to smash his head in a most shocking manner: he died instantly. Thus was a fellow mortal hurried into the eternal world, with an imprecation on his tongue and his moral faculties benumbed by sensuality!

[Salsbury Carolinian.]

REMINISCENCE.  
Extract from the Records of Boston, of May 23d, Anno Domini 1776.

Vol. 6, page 49. The article in the warrant, viz.:—"To consider whether the town will in conformity to a Resolve of the late Honourable House of Representatives for this Colony, advise their Representatives, 'That if the Honourable Continental Congress should, for the safety of the Colonies, declare them independent of the Kingdom of Great Britain, they, the inhabitants, will solemnly engage with their lives and fortunes, to support them in the measure,'" was read, and duly considered, and the question being accordingly put, passed in the affirmative unanimously. [It ought to be added, that other towns adopted similar votes about the same time.]

CARDS.  
Rev. JOSEPH BENNET, of Woburn, tenders his grateful acknowledgments to the Ladies in that town, for making him a life member of the American Tract Society; and also for what they have in time past contributed, in a similar way, to the American Education Society, and Female Jews' Society.

Rev. FREDERICK FREEMAN presents his most cordial thanks to the Female Association of the 3d Congregational Society in Plymouth, for the sum of \$50, paid to the Auxiliary Society of Old Colony, to constitute him an Honorary Member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Mrs. ELIZABETH FREEMAN also gratefully acknowledges the receipt of \$10, to constitute her a life member of the Palestine Missionary Society. Plymouth, June 1, 1825.

LITERARY & SCIENTIFIC.

HISTORY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.  
The Rev. Dr. Green of Philadelphia, in connexion with the late Ebenezer Hazard, Esq. was appointed some time since by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, to prepare a history of that Church. After devoting much labour, time and attention to the subject, and collecting many materials, Dr. Green was about relinquishing the task, in consequence, partly, of an interruption of about 20 years in some of the church records. We are glad to find, that at the late session of the General Assembly, some information was obtained, by which the deficiency will probably be supplied.

BURMAN DICTIONARY.  
Mr. WADE, one of the Baptist Missionaries from this country, having taken refuge at Calcutta from the disturbances in Burmah, is at present engaged in printing a Burman Dictionary; which, he remarks, "will save near three months time to each future missionary." Hitherto they have been obliged to incur the immense labour of copying.—In a letter to one of the Editors of the American Baptist Magazine, Mr. WADE writes concerning this work as follows:

The supreme government of Bengal has offered the work so liberal a patronage, that the printing of it will occasion no expense to the mission. The edition will consist of 300 copies, and government will take 10, at ten dollars each. Unless the volume should be considerably larger than we expect, the 100 copies will completely cover the expense of printing. Two hundred will therefore remain for the exclusive benefit of the Mission. This offer from government is, I think, too liberal to be rejected. The work will contain about one third more words than Mr. Judson's collection at present embraces. This addition has been made from the works of Messrs. Carey and Coleman, and also from some Burman books. These, with Dr. Judson's compilation of words, forms a tolerably complete dictionary of the Burman language.

"John Bull in America."—The "John Bull" of Mr. Paulding, is well spoken of in the London Journals. The Literary Gazette says, "this is a genuine and very clever jeu d'esprit, and we have been exceedingly entertained with it." The News of Literature and Fashion remarks, "a very agreeable extravagance, and written, notwithstanding its stupendous excesses in the way of story telling, with more delicacy of humour than we are usually fortunate enough to recognize in our transatlantic brethren."

It is said that Sir Walter Scott is coming out with a new romance, entitled *The Lord Rector of Glasgow*.

Upwards of eighty students, it is said, have become members of the University of Virginia.

Proposals have been issued in New-York, for publishing by subscription some of the writings of Ram-mohun Roy.

Alden Bradford, Esq. a gentleman of extensive information and literary acquirements, has issued proposals for a new semi-weekly paper, to be published in Boston, and called *The Constitutional Republican*, and *New England Gazette*.

Antidote against Poisons.—A correspondent alluding to the numerous cases of deaths from accidental poisonings, and particularly to the melancholy fate of the late royal academican, Mr. Owen, adds—"I may venture to affirm, there is scarce even a cottage in this country that does not contain an invaluable, certain, and immediate remedy for such events, which is nothing more than a desert spoonful of made mustard, mixed in a tumbler glass of warm water, and drank immediately. It acts as an instantaneous emetic, is always ready, and may be used with safety in any case where one is required. By a mistake, where a gentleman took a full ounce of poison instead of salts, the censors were fortunately at hand, and no doubt an invaluable life was preserved to his family by giving the mustard directly. By making this simple antidote known, you may be the means of saving many a fellow creature from an untimely end."—London paper.

DR. FRANKLIN AND ADAM SMITH.  
In one of our numbers of last month, we noted the circumstance, that Dr. Franklin's tract in support of what he calls "The grand principle on Freedom in trade," was published more than two years before the appearance of Dr. Adam Smith's Inquiry. It has been since stated to us upon good authority, that Dr. Smith consulted Franklin on several parts of his immortal work; modified them according to suggestions made by the American Philosopher, and always requested hints and notes when he communicated his chapters. It is probable that Franklin formed the acquaintance of Smith during his visit to Lord Kames, in Scotland, where he spent, as he observes, "six weeks of the dearest happiness" he had ever enjoyed.

Nat. Journal.

THE BALTIC DIMINISHING IN DEPTH.  
A very singular and interesting fact (says the Scotsman) has been ascertained respecting the level of the Baltic. It has been long suspected that the waters of this sea were gradually sinking; but a memoir, published in the Swedish Transactions for 1823, has put the change beyond a doubt. Mr. Buncron, assisted by some officers of the Swedish coast with great care from lat. 56 to 62, and Mr. Halstrom has examined those of the Gulf of Bothnia. The results of both inquiries are given in the form of a table; and though, as might have been expected, they are not completely uniform, they correspond sufficiently to place the subsidence of the waters beyond dispute. The Baltic, it is to be observed, has no tides, and is therefore favourably situated for making observations on its level; but with regard to the periods within which the changes observed have taken place, it was of course necessary to rely on records or oral testimony. At the latitude of 55,

where the Baltic unites with the German Ocean, the level, no change seems to be perceptible. At the latitude 56 to 62, the observations show a subsidence of one foot and a half in forty years, or four tenths of an inch annually, or three feet ten inches in a century. In the Gulf of Bothnia, the results are more uniform, and indicate a mean fall of four tenths of an inch in a century, or rather more than half an inch annually. The Baltic is very shallow at present, and the waters continue to sink as they have done, and by be inland towns; the gulfs of Bothnia and the Baltic ultimately the Baltic itself will be changed into dry land.

PARSONS' MEMOIRS.  
JUST Received and for sale by CROCKETT, No. 50, North Street, Theological Bookellers, 50, North Street, to Palestine. Containing Sketches of his youth and education, of his missionary labours in Asia Minor and India, together with an account of his last sickness and death. Compiled and prepared by Rev. DAN O. MORTON, A. M. Pastor of a Church in Shoreland, Vt. No. 123.

Lee's Revival Sermons, \$1.50.  
Netleton's Village Hymns, 50.  
Pierce and his Family, 44.  
Decision, A Tale by Mrs. HOPLAND, \$1.12.  
Just published, and for sale as above.  
A neat pocket edition of Dr. Watts' Psalms and Hymns entire, with 236 Select Hymns added. The whole compiled, revised, and marked with directions for musical expression, by the late SAMUEL WATTS, D. D. Price, in handsome black sheep skin, \$1 single, \$8 doz.

In Press, *The Christian Father's Present and Past School Teacher's Guide.* Also, *Juliana* and *June*. Tale by Mrs. SHERWOOD.

DR. BURTON'S ESSAYS.  
JUST published and for sale by CROCKETT, No. 50, North Street, and by CUMMINGS, No. 12, Cornhill. Essays on some of the first principles of Metaphysics, Ethics & Theology. By ASA BURTON, D. D. Pastor of the Church of Christ in Thetford, Vt. Price \$1.75. June 1.

SALES OF THE SPANISH GRAMMAR.  
UNROE & FRANCIS, 128, Washington Street, have just published the Second Edition of JOSEPH'S GRAMMAR OF THE SPANISH LANGUAGE, with PRACTICAL EXERCISES. Revised, improved, and adapted to the English Language. By F. SALAS, Inspector of French & Spanish at Harvard University.

NOTICE.—Grateful for the approbation that our labours have met with in the rapid diffusion of a new edition of this Grammar, and encouraged by the favourable judgment passed on the theoretical and practical method observed in this elementary work, by the most distinguished philologists and classical scholars in our country, we now present to the American nation a second edition, carefully revised, considerably altered, and improved throughout; particularly in the arrangement of the conjugation of the irregular verbs, in giving the English signification of the value of Prepositions published by the Royal Academy; in placing an Article to every word in the Vocabulary to denote its gender; and in assimilating as far as possible the English phraseology to the Spanish, in familiar Phrases and Dialogues.

We have enlarged this new edition by the addition of interesting Extracts from some of the best Spanish writers; with specimens of critical, familiar, and commercial Letters; Mercantile Documents; a Treatise on Spanish Verification, translated from the late Edition of Jose's Grammar, and a copious Latin Contents; the whole corrected in conformity with most recent decisions on orthography of the Spanish Academy.

Our earnest purpose having been to render this publication extensively useful and acceptable to all classes and ages of learners, the public may rest assured, no pains have been spared to attain so desirable an object.

INCOLN & ELMANOS, No. 59, Washington Street, have for sale, Rev. President Chapman's Sermon at the Ordination of Mr. Boardman, Missionary Labors in India. 12 1-2 cents.

THE WALKS OF USEFULNESS, in and about London, by Mr. Campbell; a new and neat edition, being an appropriate and useful Sabbath School Book. 25 cts.

DUNCAN ON CREEDS.—"Remarks on the Rise, Use, and Unlawfulness of Creeds, and Confessions of Faith." By John M. DUNCAN, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Baltimore. 75 cents.

LADY OF THE MANOR.—The Lady of the Manor; being a series of Conversations on the subject of Confirmation. In 2 vols. By Mrs. Stoddard.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.  
MRS. AND MISS JONES respectfully inform their friends and the public, that their Summer Term will commence May 16th at No. 87 Washington Street, (late 59 Cornhill). They instruct in the following branches, viz. Reading, Writing, Geography, Arithmetic, History, English Grammar, Composition, Rhetoric, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Latin, Astronomy, Projecting Maps, Drawing and Painting on Velvet, by theorem, and on Paper, and French Languages. Needle work will be particularly attended to.—Rug and Lace-work included.

Reference may be had to Rev. Mr. Dwight, Rev. Mr. Winter, Rev. Mr. Green, Ebenezer Porter, Esq. Aaron P. Cleveland, Esq. and Thos. G. Fessenden, Esq. Boston, and Rev. Mr. Fay, Charleston.

Premiums will be awarded for Composition, Penmanship, &c. as usual. Instruction in Music by Mr. Taylor.

LYNN ACADEMY.  
NOTICE is hereby given, that an Academy in the city of Lynn, under the tuition of Mr. R. P. ADAMS, of Andover, for the Instruction of Young Ladies and Gentlemen in all the various branches of Education usually taught in Academies. From our acquaintance with Mr. Adams, and from the ample recommendations which he bears, we are confident he will give entire satisfaction to those who may favour the School with their patronage.

Instruction in the ornamental branches will also be given to such pupils as may desire it, by a young Lady well qualified for that purpose. Board in good families may be had from \$1.75 to \$2.50 per week. No fees will be wanting on the part of the pupils, and the Trustees to guard the morals of the pupils, and to promote the best interests of the School. By order of the Trustees, JONA. BACHELLER, Sec. Lynn, May 31, 1825.

HARD WARE.  
JOHN ADAMS, Charlestown-square, has received by the recent arrivals from Liverpool, a supply of Cutlery and Hard-Ware, which he offers for sale at a great variety of Chimney Pipes, from 60 to 100 cents per dozen. J. BUNSTED & SON, No. 113 Washington Street.

FURTHER SUPPLY OF PARIS PAPER HANGINGS.  
6540 ROLLS, just received by the ship *Harvard* from Havre, being a choice collection of new and beautiful patterns.

A few sets of a superb drawing room Paper, the same as used in the Palace of Charles X.

A great variety of Chimney Pipes, from 60 to 100 cents per dozen. J. BUNSTED & SON, No. 113 Washington Street.

To Paper Makers.—Wanted, 500 reams Half-ling Paper.

MANSION HOUSE.  
UNDER the sign of MANSION HOUSE, the building formerly occupied by Nosh Webster, Esq. of Amherst, Mass. has been recently furnished in a style of elegance and convenience for a tavern and company boarding-house.

Situated as this tavern is, in a retired, though convenient part of one of the most pleasant villages in New-England; having the College buildings in full view on the south, and the Academy at a short distance on the west, the proprietor hopes to make it an agreeable resting-place, to those who travel for health and pleasure, as well as to others.

Amherst, Ms. June 3, 1825.